

Kentucky Gazette.

MARLON DICKERSON'S LETTER.

NEWARK, (N. J.) Aug. 24, 1838.

Hon: Marlon Dickerson,

SIR:—As a committee acting in behalf of the Democratic citizens of Newark, we would cordially welcome you, on your return to your native State.

It gives us pleasure to regard you as one, who during a long life spent in different spheres of public duty, has continued firm and undeviating in the Democratic faith; and especially from your having been a member of the late and present administrations of the General Government, that you are identified with the cause which you have supported from your early youth.

We are instructed sir, to invite you to partake of a public dinner, to be given at such time as you may appoint, that an opportunity may thus be afforded, of meeting one for whom we feel the highest respect and esteem.

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves, your most ab'dt. serv'ts.
[Signed by the Committee.]

SUCKASUNNY, 18th Aug. 1838.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received your very kind invitation, as a committee on the part of the Democratic citizens of Newark, to partake of a public dinner at that place, at such time as I may think proper to appoint.

In consequence of arrangements which I had made, as to my private business, I do not find it convenient to accept this invitation of my democratic friends; and I feel the less regret at omitting this opportunity of meeting them, as I am not in favor of complimenting individuals with public dinners, unless upon occasion of some important success connected with the public interest; such as I hope the approaching elections will afford.

I am extremely gratified however, that the Democratic citizens of Newark have thought me worthy of this mark of distinction for my long services in different spheres of public duty; and I shall evince my gratitude by endeavoring still to merit their approbation.

Having performed for four years the most arduous duty of the head of the Navy Department, I have retired from office because, that within the two last years, in consequence of the difficulties and perplexities arising from the Exploring Expedition, and the law for the more equitable administration of the navy pension fund, the labors of my station had become intolerable—and because four years exceeded the period I meant to remain in this office, when I reluctantly accepted it.

I have, however, the satisfaction to state, that I did not retire from office, until these extraordinary difficulties were nearly obviated. The Exploring Expedition is nearly ready for sea—and the navy pension fund is nearly exhausted, that is, reduced from a million and a half to three hundred thousand dollars.

And I had the satisfaction to leave to my successor on the first of the last month, a highly respectable force on foreign service.

For the Mediterranean station—the frigate Constitution, about returning to the United States.

The frigate United States, and the sloop of war Cyane, on their way to that station.

For the West India station—the frigate Constellation, the sloop of war Vandalia, Natchez, Concord, Boston, Ontario, Levant, Erie, (on her way to that station) and the schooner Grampus.

On the Brazil station—the razee Independence, the sloop Fairfield, and the brig Dolphin.

On the Pacific station—the ship of the line North Carolina, the sloop of war Lexington and Palmyra, and the schooners Enterprise and Boxer.

For the East Indies—the frigate Columbia, and sloop John Adams, and at the different recruiting stations there were seven hundred and twenty seamen, landsmen and boys recruited, and ready for immediate duty.

The Exploring Expedition has been reduced nearly fifty per cent in its extent, and is still upon too large a scale. The frigate Macedonian, the brig Pioneer and Consort, the schooner Pilot and the schooner Active, purchased and fitted out at a great expense, as a substitute for the Pilot, have all been abandoned as unfit for this particular service. The store ship Relief only, which was built for a different purpose, has been retained. The squadron now consists of the sloop Peacock and Vincennes, the store ship Relief, and the schooner Porpoise—and will soon sail with a fair prospect of success, but not such as will be an adequate return for the enormous expense which it has cost, and will cost the country. It will be perceived that our force has been increased on the Pacific, but more especially on the West India station. It was considered three years ago, that coming events would require this measure, and facts have fully justified that conclusion.

Any one who will read the reports laid before Congress, will find that our commerce for the last four years has been successfully protected; in that time much was done in building, launching and completing our vessels of war; and that to meet the exigencies of our growing commerce, there has been a considerable addition to our force afloat, and a corresponding increase of captains, commanders, lieutenants, surgeons, assistant surgeons, and pursers appointed with the approbation of the Senate.

I satisfy myself with this brief statement, as it is not my purpose, at this time, to give an account of my administration of the Navy Department.

I am induced, by the confidence you have placed in me, to offer some opinions upon the unparalleled condition of our country.

We find ourselves in time of profound peace, when neither pestilence nor famine has invaded the land, overwhelmed with a calamity, greatly exceeding what we suffered in the late war with Great Britain, with the exception of the waste of human life. An awful responsibility rests upon those who have brought the distress upon the country.

The enemies of the administration say that the removal of the deposits, and the specie circular have deranged the currency, which has produced the mischief, and deny that there has been overtrading or overbanking.

The friends of the administration affirm that the embarrassments of the country may be attributed to the excessive importation of goods, in consequence of facilities furnished by the banks, especially that of the United States; to the immense speculations in lands, lots, and stocks of all kinds, promoted by like facilities, and the consequent prostration of the industry of the country.

How stands the fact?

In the year 1832, immediately preceding the famous compromise act, by which in the year 1842 or so, our national industry is again to be prostrated, our imports amounted to one hundred and one millions of dollars; our exports to eighty-seven millions, leaving a balance against us of fourteen millions of dollars. In that year we imported from England to the amount of thirty-four and a half millions, including eight millions for woollens, and seven and a half millions for cottons; our exports to her amounted to twenty-seven and a half millions, leaving a balance against us of eight millions and a half of dollars. In the year ending the 30th of September, 1836, our imports amounted to nearly one hundred and ninety millions of dollars, our exports to one hundred and twenty-eight millions and a half of dollars, leaving a balance against us of sixty-one millions; more than one half of the amount of the total importation of 1832—a balance against us, more than seven times as great as of that year. In 1832 the balance against us in our trade with England was eight millions and a half of dollars—in 1836, sixty one millions of dollars.

In this last year we imported from England of woollens to the amount of twelve millions and a half, exceeding those of 1832 by more than four and a half millions of dollars; and of cottons, more than seventeen and a half millions, exceeding those of 1832 by more than ten millions of dollars.

These excessive importations could not fail to involve our manufacturers in ruin, and to bring universal distress on the country—such as we shall see again when our discriminating duties shall be abandoned in 1842. This with the universal rage for speculation, in consequence of the facility of obtaining paper money at the banks, will sufficiently account for the distress of the country.—All this extravagance the late and present administrations have endeavored to repress, and the removal of the deposits, as well as issuing the specie circular, were intended as checks to overtrading and overbanking. The administration are held responsible by their enemies for what they had no hand in producing, but which they used their utmost efforts to prevent.

In 1837 the merchants were not able to make the extravagant importations of the preceding year; the balance of trade against us was reduced from sixty-one millions to twenty-three and a half millions of dollars. But this balance was the more severely felt, as in consequence of the failure of our crops of grain, we were under the necessity of importing wheat to the amount of four millions of dollars, when we had calculated to export that article to the amount of five millions of dollars.

When in May of last year, the banks suspended specie payment, and the administration was in danger of being left without the means of conducting the affairs of the government, the President thought it his duty to call a special meeting of Congress. Before that body on the 4th of September last, he laid a full exposition of the distressed situation of our country, suggesting various remedies to the present evils, and means of preventing them in future. Among others, he submitted to them, what has been called, the sub-treasury, or independent treasury system, which has met with the most violent opposition from the enemies of the administration, who, however, do not offer any substitute, unless that of a National Bank, against which the country has repeatedly decided, and to which a large majority of the people are irreconcilably opposed.

An unfortunate circumstance has attended the introduction of this plan, a division of sentiment among the friends of the administration, both in and out of Congress, as to the expediency of the measure.

The introduction and proscription exercised against those who have not been willing at once to abandon the deposit system, and adopt that of the sub-treasury, has done much to estrange from the Democratic ranks many who had been the most sincere friends of the administration, who, by absenting themselves from the polls at the late elections, have insured a temporary success to our opponents.

Upon this important question, as upon all other, every one should be permitted to act agreeably to his honest convictions. Party discipline should never be applied to measures of legislation. No principle of democracy is involved in the question. When President Jackson ac-

cepted the deposit system, a measure, which the legislature of New Jersey was the first to approve, the democracy of the country was as sound as it is now. I was then, with the whole republican party, in favor of the deposit system, and much opposed to the plan of a sub-treasury, which, it will be remembered, was advocated by the enemies of the administration. My opinion upon this subject underwent no alterations, until the deposit banks, as well as others, suspended specie payments. By this suspension the government was deprived of the use of its collected revenue, and was compelled to dissolve all further connection with these banks; since which time my mind has completely changed, and I am of opinion that the revenues of the country should forever hereafter be free from all agency, interference, or safe keeping of the banks. But I have many friends who have not yet come to the same conclusion, for whose opinions and for whose characters I entertain the highest respect. In fact, the event shows what I much feared in September last, that the country was not prepared for this important measure. The bill has been defeated, and will remain at rest until further experience and time for reflection, shall lead to a more just understanding of its merits, when I have no doubt, that with certain modifications, it will be carried; but never by denouncing the republicans opposed to it, as conservatives, whigs or federalists. The measure itself is founded in wisdom, but there has been a great want of discretion in carrying it into effect.

The most successful clamour against the Independent Treasury bill, which has created something like a panic thro' the country, is, that the money would be unsafe under the locks, bolts and bars of the officers of the government; and that the revenues would be under the immediate control of the President, thereby making him the master of the purse as well as the sword.

In the first place, the banks have to trust to lock, bars and bolts for the safe keeping of their money, precisely such as would be used by the officers of the government; and surely we may as safely trust officers appointed by the President and Senate, acting under sufficient bonds for the faithful performance of duty, and under a solemn oath of office, as officers of the banks, for whose faithful performance of duty we could not have a like security. As the sword is not in the hands of the President while the war-m king power is vested in congress, so the purse cannot be said to be in his hands, while he cannot draw a dollar from it, even for the payment of his own salary, without an appropriation by Congress. The fears excited upon this subject are idle, and unworthy of consideration.

A valuable part of the bill is that which provides that duties on imports shall be paid in ready money. Nothing can be more just, than that if merchants will import goods in excess, they should import, or otherwise procure, specie to pay the duties on them. The specie payment of duties will have a salutary effect in preventing our overtrading and overbanking, and help to secure the country against excessive drains of specie.

The merchants inform us that there can be no such drains, that money flows into the country as fast as it flows out; that if left to itself, the proper balance will be preserved, and that no legislative provisions upon the subject are necessary.

This would be nearly true, if all our currency was specie, and bank notes could not be substitutes for money, or if bank notes could be exported with the same advantage to the exporters as specie; but we know by sad experience, that the banks afford the means of drawing from the country so large a portion of its metallic currency, as to be attended with the most disastrous consequences, before a proper equilibrium can be restored.

It has been urged in Congress that the collecting the duties in specie was to make one currency for the officers of the government and a different one for the officers of the government and a different one for the people. A very small part of the revenues arising from commerce goes to the payment of the officers of the government; the great mass of these revenues are disbursed among the people, who will receive precisely the currency received by the government, unless, indeed, the same shall be put into the hands of the banks, to be kept for exportation, while the people will receive bank notes with which they must be contented until the next suspension of specie payments.

If to require that the duties to be collected shall be in specie, is to subject the friends of the bill to the odious charge of providing one currency for the government and an inferior one for the people, what is to become of the authors of the famous compromise bill, by the 3d section of which, after the 30th day of June, 1843, "all duties upon imports shall be collected in ready money." Why have we heard no clamour against this section, as providing one currency for the government, and a different one for the people?

However great may have been the want of discretion in the management of the Independent Treasury bill, no censuring that account can fall on the President or administration. To do full justice to the President on that subject, it is only necessary to quote three or four sentences from his message to Congress of the 4th of September and 5th of Dec. last.

In that of September he says, "the revenue can only be collected by officers appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The

public moneys in the first instance, must therefore in all cases pass through hands selected by the executive. Other officers appointed in the same way, or as in some cases, by the President alone, must also be entrusted with them when drawn for the purpose of disbursement. It is thus seen that, even when banks are employed, the public funds must twice pass through the hands of the executive officers. Besides this, the head of the treasury department, who also holds his office at the pleasure of the President, and some other officers of the same department, must necessarily be invested with more or less power in the selection, continuance and supervision, of the banks that may be employed.

The question is then narrowed to the single point, whether in the intermediate stage between the collection and disbursement of the public money, the agency of banks is necessary to avoid a dangerous extension of patronage and influence of the executive? But it is clear that the connection of the executive with powerful monied institutions, capable of ministering to the interests of men in points where they are most accessible to corruption, is less liable to abuse, than his constitutional agency in the appointment and control of the few public officers required by the proposed plan. Will the public money when in their hands, be necessarily exposed to any improper interference on the part of the executive? May it not be hoped that a prudent fear of public jealousy and disapprobation, in a matter so peculiarly exposed to them, will deter him from any such interference, even if higher motives be found inoperative? May not Congress so regulate, by law, the duty of those officers, and subject it to such supervision and publicity as to prevent the possibility of any serious abuse on the part of the executive? and is there equal room for such supervision and publicity in a connection with banks, acting under the shield of corporate immunities, and conducted by persons irresponsible to government and the people? It is believed that a considerate and candid investigation of these questions will result in the conviction, that the proposed plan is far less liable to objection, on the score of executive patronage and control, than any bank agency that has been, or can be devised.

With these views, I leave to Congress the measures necessary to regulate, in the present emergency, the safe-keeping and transfer of the public moneys. In the performance of constitutional duty, I have stated to them, without reserve, the result of my own reflections. The subject is of great importance; and one on which we can scarcely expect to be as united in sentiment as we are in interest. It deserves a full and free discussion, and cannot fail to be benefited by a dispassionate comparison of opinions. Well aware myself of the duty of reciprocal concession among the co-ordinate branches of the Government, I can promise a reasonable spirit of co-operation, as far as it can be indulged in, without the surrender of constitutional objections, which I believe to be well founded. Any system that may be adopted, should be subjected to the fullest legal provision, so as to leave nothing to the executive but what is necessary to the discharge of the duties imposed on him; and whatever plan may be ultimately established, my own part shall be so discharged as to give to it a fair trial, and the best prospect of success."

In his message of December he says: "I have found no reason to change my own opinion as to the expediency of adopting the system proposed, being perfectly satisfied that there will be neither stability nor safety, either in the fiscal affairs of the government, or in the pecuniary transaction of individuals and corporations, so long as a connection exists between them, which like the past, offers such strong inducements to make them the subject of political agitation.—Indeed I am more than ever convinced of the dangers to which the free and unbiased exercise of political opinion, the only sure foundation and safe guard of republican government, would be exposed by any further increase of the already overgrown influence of corporate authorities. I cannot therefore, consistently with my views of duty, advise a renewal of a connection which circumstances have dissolved."

"The discontinuance of the use of state Banks for fiscal purposes ought not to be regarded as a measure of hostility towards these institutions. Banks properly established and conducted are highly useful to the business of the country, and will doubtless continue to exist in the states, so long as they conform to their laws, and are found to be safe and beneficial. How they should be created, what privileges they should enjoy, under what restrictions they should be subject, are questions which, as I observed on a previous occasion, belong to the states to decide. Upon their rights, on the exercise of them, the general government can have no motive to encroach. Its duty towards them is well performed, when it refrains from legislating for their special benefit, because such legislation would violate the spirit of the constitution, and be unjust to other interests; when it takes no steps to impair their usefulness, but so manages its own affairs as to make it the interest of those institutions to strengthen and improve their condition for the security and welfare of the community at large. They have no right to insist upon a connection with the federal government, nor on the use of the public money for their own benefit. The object of the measure under consideration is, to avoid for the future, a compulsory connection of this kind. It propo-

ses to place the general government, in regard to the essential points of the collection, safe keeping and transfer of the public money, in a situation which shall relieve it from all dependence on the will of irresponsible individuals or corporations; to withdraw those moneys from the uses of private trade, and confide them to agents, constitutionally selected and controlled by law; to abstain from improper interference with the industry of the people, and withhold inducements to unprovided dealings on the part of individuals; to give stability to the concerns of the Treasury; to preserve the measures of the government from the unavoidable reproaches that flow from such a connection, and the banks themselves from the injurious effects of a supposed participation in the political conflicts of the day, from which they will otherwise find it difficult to escape.

These are my views upon this important subject; formed after careful reflection, and with no desire but to arrive at what is most likely to promote the public interest. They are now, as they were before, submitted with unfeigned deference for the opinions of others. It was hard to be hoped that charges so important, on a subject so interesting, could be made without producing a serious diversity of opinion; but so long as those conflicting views are kept above the influence of individual or local interests; so long as they pursue only the general good, and are discussed with moderation and candor, such diversity is a benefit, not an injury. If a majority of Congress see the public welfare in a different light; and more especially if they should be satisfied that the measure proposed would not be acceptable; I shall look to their wisdom to substitute such as may be more conducive to the one, and more satisfactory to the other. In any event, they may confidently rely on my hearty co-operation to the fullest extent, which my view of the constitution and my sense of duty will permit."

Such is the mild and conciliating language of the President in submitting to Congress the plan which has created so much excitement. He offers arguments, which have not been, and which cannot be answered, with the utmost deference to the opinion of others. He anticipates upon this important subject, a great diversity of sentiment, invites to a free and full discussion of other measures, and throws himself upon the wisdom of Congress, should they not agree with him, to devise a substitute for the plan proposed, in which he assures them they shall have his co-operation to the full extent which his views of the constitution and sense of duty will permit.

Had a like forbearance and concession been observed by others who have taken a part in this question, there would have been no line of separation upon this point, marked out between the members of the Democratic party.

In New Jersey no conservative party has been formed; being in favor of the deposit system, or opposed to that of an Independent Treasury, has not been deemed a ground for excluding any one from the Democratic ranks; upon this point no political issue has been made or party discipline applied, and it is hoped none will be appointed. Many who a year ago were opposed to the Independent Treasury plan, are now in favor of it—and many more will be, upon further reflection. But the great issue still to be tried is, are we, or are we not to have a National Bank, to rule the Country, embarrass the Government and control all the State Banks?

In opposition to this, the Democracy of New Jersey will rally to a man, whether in favor of an Independent Treasury or not.

Although the country has over and again decided against such a bank, yet its advocates are not discouraged, and another desperate effort is to be made to subject the people of the United States to this monied aristocracy. When the people shall be willing to submit to this, after the experience we have had, the true principles of Democracy must be nearly extinct.

The embarrassed and distressed situation of the Country has placed the present Administration in a position of extreme difficulty, aggravated by every obstacle which their opponents can throw in their way. Their unwearied efforts to sustain the government, and to correct the abuses of overtrading and overbanking, are worthy of all praise. The President with great ability and zeal, performs the arduous duties of his station.

The duties of the Secretary of State are ably and fearlessly performed—he has however fewer difficulties to encounter, than the other heads of Departments.

The Secretary of the Treasury, the special object of whig reprobation, does all that any man could do, to sustain the government and perform the extremely complicated duties of his station. His labors are incessant, and if not successful, deserves to be so.

The Secretary of War manages the immense mass of business of his department in a manner that commands the approbation of the Country, and even that of many of the opponents of the administration.

The Secretary of the Navy has the knowledge and intelligence that peculiarly fit him for his station, and it is believed has the firmness and disposition to perform his duty, as far as the laws, which leave him but little power to correct the abuses of the service, will permit.

No one has filled the office of Postmaster General with more ability and zeal than Mr. Kendall—nor has any one exercised the duties of the station more

faithfully or more to the advantage of the United States; and no one has received a greater share of abuse from the enemies of the late and present Administrations. The attempts to render him unpopular, have in some degree been successful, even with the party to which he belongs. But the prejudice excited against him, particularly while performing the duties of 4th Auditor, I had the means of knowing, arose from the rigid and faithful performance of his duty.

I thought it necessary to say thus much of the Administration, as upon that subject I find I have been grossly misrepresented. It has been stated, upon what authority I know not, that I have denounced the President and his Cabinet; and that I attended a public meeting at Madison where I made a speech against them, for all which there is not the slightest foundation. I have uttered no opinion respecting them, inconsistent with the sentiments above expressed.

I am sure you will give me credit for honest intentions in submitting those opinions to my Democratic friends at Newark.

Before closing however, I have to notice a subject of deep mortification to me. The Editor of the Globe in announcing my retirement from office, very civilly dismissed me the service, for the residue of my natural life; as this however was done with expressions of great kindness, I was disposed to consider it in the light of an honorable discharge; and hoped that as such it might remain at rest, without observation or comment by any one, by way of rendering me a favor. In the Jersey men of the 15th instant, printed at Morristown, this subject is noticed for the purpose of holding the President responsible for language of the Globe, and represents him as treating me with a great want of personal respect and kindness on my leaving Washington for which the sympathy of my native Country of Morris is solicited in my behalf; all which is expressed in terms as highly offensive to my pride and feelings, as it is unjust to the President. I can assure you I have never received from that Gentleman more proofs of kindness and respect, than during the last months of my official connection with him, and which he continued to manifest to the last hour of my remaining at Washington.

I am Gentlemen, with great respect and esteem, Your Obedient and very humble servant,
MARLON DICKERSON.

FRENCH BLOCKADE OF MEXICO.

—This subject was noticed in the House of Commons, on the 28th July, as follows—*lb.*

Mr Mackinnon wished to know whether the French Government had given due notice to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the blockade, which they had established at Vera Cruz; and if so, why he had not given immediate notice to the British merchants, in order to prevent all possible expense and inconvenience? A vessel, he understood, had been seized having on board machinery of a very valuable character to work mines of considerable importance to Mexico, and he believed that notwithstanding the present critical state of affairs there was not a single British ship of war in the port."

Lord Palmerston said he had given notice of the blockade the moment he had received any official communication on the subject.

Mr. Mackinnon begged to know whether, previous to a blockade being enforced, it was not usual to communicate the intention of establishing it?

Lord Palmerston replied that such was the fact in all ordinary cases, but in that instance the blockade was established by the French authorities on the spot. The instructions which must have been given for that purpose, depended on circumstances which might occur to render it necessary; and in the case of an eventual blockade, notice could not be given until the blockade had been actually established.

Mr. Alderman Thompson inquired whether there was any truth in the report which had obtained circulation, and caused considerable uneasiness in the city this afternoon, that the packets to and from Mexico had been interdicted by the French Government from carrying specie, the property of private individuals, while the blockade lasted.

Lord Palmerston said the honorable gentleman knew that according to the strict doctrine of the law on blockade, the French Government would have been entitled to establish an absolute blockade, where as they had made an exception in favor of the packets in and out between this country and Mexico. Two questions were put to the French government, whether they would allow these packets to carry specie belonging to merchants, and next, whether they would allow them to carry specie belonging to the English government, and required for the service? The French government acceded to the latter part of the request; to allow the packets to carry specie belonging to the government but declined to allow them to take specie belonging to individuals. The permitting packets to pass at all was an indulgence which we had no right to expect according to our own principles, and allowing packets to take specie belonging to government was another indulgence which they had no right to expect.

THE FIRE IN NEW JERSEY.
A dreadful fire, which has baffled all efforts to resist its progress, has been raging for several weeks in New Jersey. —Companies of 3 and 400 men have turned out to stop it, but in vain.

GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, KY.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 20, 1838.

The letter of Hon. MAHLON DICKERSON, late Secretary of the Navy, in reply to an invitation to a public dinner, will be read with interest by the democratic community.

The Jacksonville Republican gives the returns of the late elections in Alabama, and classes the relative strength of parties thus:

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|-----------------------|---------------------|
| In the Senate | 9 Bank 19 anti Bank |
| House Representatives | 31 " 66 " |
| | 40 85 |

MISSOURI.—We have at length received the entire vote of Missouri. It stands

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| For Harrison, (Republican) | 23,425 |
| Miller, do. | 23,187 |
| | 46,612 |
| For Allen, (Whig) | 17,193 |
| Wilson do. | 16,708 |
| | 33,901 |
| | 12,811 |
| Average majority for Congress, | 6,405 |
| Democratic majority in Senate 13 | |
| Do. House 19 | |
| On joint ballot, | 32 |

ILLINOIS.—STUART, the Whig candidate for Congress, it seems now to be admitted, has been elected in Illinois, by a very small majority—perhaps not over 50 votes.

IN VERMONT—it seems pretty certain that SMITH, the democratic candidate, has beaten Allen, the hoco-poco incumbent, for Congress. This will give two democrats in that state, where hitherto we had but one.

MAINE.—The accounts from Maine are very cheering to the democracy. The hoco-poco Governor Kent, it is generally admitted, will have to give place to the democratic Fairfield.

The hoco-poco party commenced operations by causing bank suspensions, too soon. The indignation of an injured public, compelled the banks to resume at an earlier day than was expected, and the people are now satisfied that a Bank of the United States is not essential to the prosperity of the country. Hence we find the democracy united and firm—and though we profess not to be a prophet, yet we are bound to believe, that the overwhelming democratic majorities which will be given in the great states, at the coming elections, will satisfy the most incredulous, that the present administration will be sustained.

Mr. Speaker POLK is the democratic candidate for Governor in Tennessee, in opposition to the present Governor, CANSON.

Correct as thunder, was the calculation of the almanac makers relative to the great Eclipse of the Sun, of which we had a fine view on Tuesday last. The believers in the influence of the moon upon the weather, were sorely disappointed, when they found, instead of torrents of rain at the chance, the same cloudless sky which we have had presented to us for the last four weeks. Indeed, we were somewhat surprised, when in conjunction with the change of the moon, we had the eclipse of the sun, who was upon and about to cross the equinoctial line; at which time we generally have storms of wind and rain, to find all calm and serene as a summer's morning.—No rain—no wind. But a clear sky, and scorching sun.—But we are truly gratified to learn that our Atlantic brethren have fared better—that they have had wind, at least sufficient for health, and that the rains have been most bountiful—and we must hope our turn will come in due time.

This paper closes the publication of the laws passed at the last session of Congress, consequently we shall have room for a greater variety of matter than we have had for some time past, although that variety may not be of such intrinsic interest to the citizens generally. We should, in each paper, as the laws were published, have called special attention to them, but believing that those interested would be close observers, we neglected doing so. We will, however, for the benefit of a class of persons who are not generally readers of newspapers, advert to the law published in the last Gazette, granting half pay pensions to certain widows.

The Lexington Female Benevolent Society and Provident Association, having procured a room on Upper-street, as a depository for work, where sewing of every description will be given out at fair prices by the Superintendent—and where sewing work and ready made clothing of all kinds, will be kept on hand for sale. The object of this Association, is not only a self supporting institution, but it will enable the Society to ascertain worthy objects, that they may extend benevolent aid and comfort to their relief. The citizens, we hope, will contribute with a liberal spirit, to so desirable an undertaking.

A rencounter took place in this city on Thursday night last, between the drivers of the opposition and old line of stages, which resulted in the death of JOHN CRABSTER, by a pistol ball passing through his skull and causing instant death.

COMMUNICATED.

We have for a long time been advocating the subject of Internal Improvement. The importance and necessity of the state extending the Maysville and Lexington turnpike road through Lebanon, Greensburg or Glasgow, in the most suitable direction to the Tennessee line. The liberal feeling of the latter state, will without delay, extend the same through Nashville to the Alabama line.

We are highly gratified at this time, to see the spirit for improvement in Warren, Barren, Logan and Todd counties, moving to extend this enterprise to the Ohio or Cumberland river. The completion of this work would afford the traveller a cheaper and more speedy trans-

portation through the state, than he could accomplish by water, and without delay at all seasons of the year.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

THE KEYSSTONE of Pennsylvania, has proven, to mathematical demonstration, that Gov. Riner and Biddle, were federalists from the beginning—alien and sedition men—attaching themselves to the political car of antiaasonry—and principal leaders of the abolitionists in that country. That the "Governor had given them to understand, in his own private parlour, he was in sentiment fully with them—that his principal friends and connections attended conventions—and that Stephens, Reid and others, urged the subject on all occasions before the Legislature of Pennsylvania.—That he was in the Biddle shin-plaster conspiracy twelve or eighteen months, with indifferent composure, until the people would no longer tolerate his neglect of duty and the laws of the state. They determined, in convention, on his removal from office, by the nomination of a Republican candidate to succeed him, Gen: DAVID R. PORTER—the Governor then issues his carte blanche in favor of Biddle, giving him a longer period than the other banks had required, in resuming specie payments. Biddle, it is said, has now entered the field with spirit, and his federal phalanx, in behalf of Riner. With his faithful subjects, under the dominion and political control of foreign power (money), Biddle and the nobility, after having answered their nefarious purposes in the cotton trade, are now extensively engaged, with their political emissaries, in the sugar trade—the consequence is, the immediate advance upon this article, of 40 or 50 per cent. on the community. Those speculators, forming a collusion with foreigners, will next engage in the bread stuff of the country, which system had its first appearance and origin in the aristocracy of Great Britain—subjecting the people to starvation, that they may become good loyal subjects to their rulers in abomination.

Distress is their favorite principle of operation, like those in the traffic among us—for they live, like vultures, on the distresses and miseries of their fellow creatures.

There was a time when the independence of the people would not submit to an insidious tea tax, by British usurpation. But their allies—the present generation of Wiggery, may submit in brotherly love, without a dissenting voice as one people, to the engrossing principle of speculation in sugar, cotton and bread-stuffs.

Every thing is doing to assimilate our policy and condition, in the over trading of the country, and the money jugglers of foreign banks—modestly soliciting congress to give our paper a legal tender clause. In the alliance, and with the distresses of Ganders in the pursuit of *tythe titles*, through the political power and sordid operations of a splendid bank, &c. The federal party no sooner elected Mr. Adams, the friend of Biddle, antiaasonry, &c. than they assumed the royal name, in the pretended form of National Wigs, like Timon, the man hater. In fact, they wanted a splendid government (and his salary) extended to 50,000 dollars per annum. For these purposes and the right of succession, they have invoked "war, pestilence and famine," regardless of law, union, prudence and decency. The halls of the capital then became the battle field of the combatants in battle array.

Webster, and other revolutionists of blue light memory, at a dinner in Boston, remarked, "such was their new reading of the constitution, in which they were unable to find any power to authorize them to take care of the people, but only a power to provide for themselves. He dwelt at length, and expressed his opinion, that until this doctrine was abandoned, and some action had by Congress, either by chartering a National Bank, or some other way, for the regulating of the currency, things would not settle down to any permanent and steady basis. More sophistry and nonsense we never read. He speaks of the new reading of the Constitution—that is, not as he read it in 1816. And he wants the bank to take care of herself and not the people, or things cannot politically settle down on a steady basis. The publican display of Mr. Webster's weakness, compared with his former sentiments, is satisfactory proof of the Federal party disguising themselves under the name and title of wigs. If we look to their origin, we would suppose them to belong to the mushroom tribe, that spring up in a night, stifling themselves republican wigs of the first water—distressed for political titles, without any merit in securing or fortifying their country's independence.

The Kilby, the Freeman's and the American Banks of Boston, are all reported fifty per cent. discount, and the Lafayette Bank of South Boston and others, at no sales, says Bicknell. In some northern institutions, the directors have borrowed all the capital, without refunding it. It seems this sickly state of affairs comes near home to Dr. Webster—and it would be well for him to prescribe an effectual remedy, rather than be uselessly employed in the enlargement of the disease.

Consequently—we are opposed to bank charters—unless they are made, for the protection of the people, by holding the private property of stockholders liable for their proportion of the corporate debts, &c.—and that they require an express prohibition against loans to stockholders and directors from their own banks. It would prevent swindling measurably, for in some instances they borrow all the capital, without making provision for the redemption of their

notes. We would, therefore, recommend this legal tender clause to our next legislature—it might, of necessity, prevent dividends during the suspension of banks. NECKER.

From the Baltimore American.

THE CROPS.—The peculiar character of the season through which we are passing makes a recurrence to this subject more frequent than is necessary in ordinary times.

MARYLAND TOBACCO CROP.—We have seen a letter from a respectable gentleman who has just returned from a tour in the Tobacco growing districts of Maryland, which states that the prolonged continuance of the drought has affected the crop in quality as well as quantity. The writer's opinion is that not more than a third of an average crop is likely to be realized, and that the quality of what is saved will be poor and indifferent in consequence of the drought.

Frederick County Corn Crops.—The Citizen of yesterday says:—"All speculations with regard to this crop, in our county, are now at an end. It is beyond the possibility of seasons to affect it; and we feel safe in averring, that not one fourth of the usual average per acre will be made. The fields which two weeks since might have been benefited by seasonable weather are now past recovery. The farmers are now going through their fields cutting off the stocks that will yield no grain, with a view of securing the fodder."

Cotton and Corn in Mississippi.—The editor of the Vicksburg Sentinel, having travelled over a considerable portion of the country this summer, and conversed with men from different parts of the State, says in his paper of 20th ult:

"We have no hesitation in saying, that the crops of corn and cotton, except on the Mississippi river, will be unusually short. We do not think that it will average two thirds of a crop off the river. The unseasonable planting season, and the frost, seriously injured the cotton. The stand is bad generally in the interior, and the long drought has ruined the corn, except on very moist ground. About Columbus and in many parts of the country, there was no rain for two months preceding the 8th of August. The corn has been literally burnt up.

Crops in Missouri.—The St. Louis Republican of the 28th ult. has the following favorable account of the crops in Missouri:

Whilst our neighbors of portions of the eastern, middle and southern states are complaining of failures (from drought) of the corn, tobacco and other fall crops, we have the satisfaction of stating, that thus far, the same crops in this section promise an abundant harvest. A few days since we conversed with an intelligent gentleman from the upper Mississippi country, who assures us that the crop of corn, on both sides of the Mississippi, was never more promising than at the present time, and other crops equally so. The season has been generally good, and a large surplus may be confidently anticipated. The present, therefore, will be a most favorable year for emigrants and persons wishing to remove to the west. Every thing is likely to be at a fair and reasonable price. In addition to the favorable prices of grains, lands may now be purchased of the government with the paper of specie paying banks.

The French ship *Alexandrie*.—A Bordeaux paper received by the last arrival has the following details respecting the two Frenchmen, MARSAUD and REMOND, whose recent abduction from New York excited so much discussion. According to this account, these men were pirates of the blackest dye.—*Balt. American.*

(From the Indicator.)

"It is reported that revelations of the highest importance have been made to the maritime authorities of Bordeaux by the cook, who was on board the *Alexandrie* when that vessel was put under the command of Capt. Blouet.

"The story of the cook is of so grave a nature that we publish its substance, not by any means guaranteeing its authenticity.

"During the voyage from Batavia to Mauritius, in the morning, Capt. Bouet, who was walking the deck with some part of the crew, ordered the cook to prepare his tea. Whilst the latter hastened to obey this order there was a silence of some instants on the deck, then a great noise, caused by a violent struggle, then a heavy body fell into the sea.

"The cook did not disturb himself, but he perceived an officer, armed with a piece of wood, hastily go on deck. The same struggle recommenced. A second fall into the water was heard more distinctly than the first—the captain and the officer had disappeared.

"The noise appeared to increase; cries of distress, threats, blows given and returned, men thrown into the sea, caused the cook to believe that the ship *Alexandrie* was the theatre of a very great crime. The weather was fine and the sea calm.

"The storm which assailed the *Alexandrie* after this terrible event, and to which they attributed the loss of the captain and five men of the crew, gave the conspirators the idea of thus writing the tragic end of their comrades; all the sailors signed it; the cook, under the dread of threats made by the chief conspirator, signed as well as the others.

"Before arriving at Mauritius, and some days after the storm, the conspirators having doubts about an English sailor, notwithstanding he had taken an active part in the assassination, tied his feet and hands, and after stabbing him, threw him into the sea.

"The cook, who reports these events, says he only owes his life to the promises they extorted from him, and to the necessity the crew had for his services.

"This man was not detained at Newport with the other companies of Marsaud; he preserved an obstinate silence in presence of the French and American authorities; he did not commit the slightest indiscretion during the last voyage of the *Alexandrie*, under the command of Capt. Casy.

"It is said that his reason has been so weakened by these horrible scenes that he hardly knew his wife at Bordeaux.

"It is said that the French government have demanded of the American, that Marsaud and his companion should be given up."

DIED.—During the night of Saturday last, the 15th inst. Mr. ASA BLANCHARD, an old and worthy citizen of Lexington. Mr. B. was a kind, indulgent husband and father; and if the indigent widow and orphan were to speak, they would admit that their best and most benevolent friend had departed. We knew him well—and can speak from personal knowledge, of the kindness of his heart, and the integrity of his conduct. Long will his friends and associates cherish a recollection of Asa Blanchard and his many virtues.

A CARD.

THE public are already in possession of the fact that an accident occurred on the Maysville Line, at Moreland's Tavern, last week, by the Stages of the Old and New Lines running against each other. By this accident, the lives of the passengers in both Stages were endangered and put in jeopardy, and it is the duty of the public to make the proper enquiries, in order to ascertain, if possible, where the fault and blame lie. For that purpose have I procured from the passengers in Weaver & McNair's Line the following certificate, in order that the travelling community may be put in possession of the facts, and that they who are not guilty of any violation of propriety may be so acknowledged. The gentlemen whose names are attached to the certificate are, many of them at least, known to the public. It is unnecessary, therefore, to say that their characters as high-minded, honorable men, are so firmly established, that it is not to be doubted that they are the true and honest owners of the Maysville Line.

It is the duty of Messrs. Weaver & McNair to run their Stages for the public accommodation. It is their interest as well as duty, so to run that there will be the least possible danger to the passengers, at the same time that they afford all the comfort and convenience to them in their power. They embarked their capital in the business with a view of making it their means of livelihood, and surely they must be stupid indeed, did they not know that the public require the COMFORT, SAFETY AND ACCOMMODATION. They brought with them from the East the most skillful and accommodating drivers; they have given the most positive directions to them under no circumstances to be drawn into racing, and they are convinced their orders will not be violated. They differ themselves that the community has seen and felt the benefit and advantages of their lines from Maysville to Louisville, in the reduction of the rate of travelling, the accommodation extended, and the increase of speed with which they are transported from point to point. They give the public renewed assurances of their intentions to do all in their power to contribute to their accommodation, and they confidently rely upon a generous community to sustain them in their laudable efforts.

H. McCOMBATH,

Agent for Weaver & McNair.

CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned, certify that we were passengers in the United States Mail Stage from Maysville to Lexington, owned by Weaver & McNair, which was upset at Moreland's, by the pre-determined hostility and wilful intent of the driver of the Stage owned by Dickey & Co. And we further state, that the driver of the Mail Stage manifested a firmness and self-possession highly creditable to himself, for which he has our warmest regard, in direct contrast to the conduct of the driver of Dickey & Co's., who drove off without giving that assistance which humanity alone would have dictated under circumstances of a less aggravated nature.

F. W. MAJOR,

P. THOS. JANUARY,

T. W. OWINGS,

R. McCOMBATH,

J. L. CRAWFORD,

G. P. RICHARDSON,

Sept. 19, 1838—35-3t.



By order of J. W. FORBES, Capt.

B. F. GRAVES, Ordly Sergt.

Lexington, Sept. 20, 1838.

September 20, 1838.

THE undersigned very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the ENTIRE STOCK OF GROCERIES OF M. B. MORRISON.

At the same stand he will always keep a fresh and good assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

He has on hand at present, a large quantity of

SUGARS, COFFEE, TEAS,

LIQUORS, &c.

Which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

SAMUEL C. TROTTER.

N. B. I wish to sell my DRUG and CHEMICAL STORE, on Cheapside. The Stock is worth between 3 and \$4,000. Any person that wants an establishment of the kind, will do well to apply early, as I will give a bargain, and make the payments easy.

S. C. TROTTER.

Lexington, Sept. 20, 1838—35-3t.

DURHAM CATTLE.



THE subscriber's sale of English Cattle, advertised 23 July last, will take place at Brighton, near this city,

On the 16th, 17th and 18th of October next, on which days the Miami Valley Agricultural Society hold their Annual Fair.

Catalogues and Pedigrees are now printed and ready for delivery, and are in course of distribution. They can be had by calling on Cass. Duffield, at my old Pork House, at the junction of Sycamore street and the Canal.

All papers publishing the former advertisement, will also please publish this, by giving it 3 conspicuous insertions, and charge the Gazette office.

L. PUGH.

Cincinnati, Sept. 13, 1838.—35-3t.

WITHOUT RESERVE!

A SALE OF 24 BUILDING LOTS. ON Constitution ant 3d Streets, will take place on the premises, on SATURDAY next, the 23d inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, without interest, for approved negotiable notes, satisfactorily endorsed. The title will be made on the last payment, for which a bond will be given at the execution of the notes. For particulars, see bills.

J. B. JOHNSON, } Age'ts.
JACOB ASHTON, }
Lexington, Sept. 20, 1838.

FIFTEEN—
Mammoth Lotteries,
TO BE DRAWN IN OCTOBER?

At the frequent and earnest request of my numerous correspondents throughout the U. States and Canada for LARGE Schemes, I am at length enabled, after considerable exertion, to submit to their attention the most Splendid SERIES of LOTTERIES, to be drawn in the month of October, ever offered—in which are the following:

50,000 DOLLARS!
2 PRIZES OF 40,000 DOLLARS!
2 PRIZES OF 30,000 DOLLARS!

AND

10 PRIZES OF 20,000 DOLLARS!

To perfect this truly brilliant list has been attended with considerable expense and labor.—The kind patronage and encouragement I continue to receive, cannot fail to stimulate my endeavors to gratify the wishes of thousands of correspondents.

During a period of 13 years, with a correspondence of unequal magnitude, no complaint has been, or can be made of want of punctuality or of inattention to instructions. Promptitude and regularity have, and shall, continue to mark my system of business, and regardless of trouble and expense, to afford the earliest and most complete information.

I again respectfully Caution my friends and patrons, not to be deceived by FALSE representations of my having removed, or of having altered the name of my Paper, which is still entitled "SYLVESTER'S REPORTER,"—Countersfeit Detector, &c. &c.

All orders and communications must be addressed in full to

S. J. SYLVESTER,

130 Broadway, and 23 Wall st. New York.

13 PRIZES IN EACH 25 TICKETS!!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

For the Benefit of the Town of Wellsburg.

CLASS No. 6, FOR 1838.

To be Drawn at Alexandria, Va. Oct. 6, 1838.

GRAND CAPITALS:

\$30,000—\$10,000—\$6,000.

6,000 DOLLARS! 2,500 DOLLARS!

5,000 DOLLARS! 2,000 DOLLARS!

4,000 DOLLARS!

25 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars! 25 Prizes of 500 Dollars! 25 Prizes of 300 Dollars! 25 Prizes of 200 Dollars! &c.

Tickets only \$10.—A Certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tickets in this fine Scheme will be sent for \$130.—Shares in proportion.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,

CLASS No. 17, FOR 1838.

To be Drawn at Baltimore, Md. Oct. 10, 1838.

SPLendid SCHEME:

\$20,000!—\$5,000!

3,000 Dollars! 1,723 Dollars! 20 prizes of 1,000! 50 of 500! 50 of 200! 50 of 150! &c.

TICKETS ONLY \$5!

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tickets will be sent for \$70.—Shares in proportion.

\$50,000!!!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

CLASS No. 7, FOR 1838.

To be Drawn at Alexandria, D. C. Oct. 13th, 1838.

50,000 DOLLARS! 20,000 DOLLARS!

10,000 Dollars! 5,000 Dollars! 5,000 Dollars! 4,000 Dollars! 3,190 Dollars! 3,000 Dollars! 2,500 Dollars! 2,000 Dollars!

50 prizes of 1,000 Dollars! 50 do. \$500!! 50 of 300 Dollars! 61 of 200 Dollars! 63 of 100 Dollars! &c.

TICKETS ONLY \$10.—A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets in this magnificent Scheme will be sent for \$140. Packages of Halves and Quarters in proportion.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent Society of Norfolk.

CLASS No. 6, FOR 1838.

To be Drawn at Alexandria, Va. Oct. 20, 1838.

CAPITALS:

\$40,000!!

10,000 DOLLARS! 6,000 DOLLARS!

5,000 Dollars! 3,000 Dollars! 2,500 Dollars! 1,940 Dollars! 50 prizes of 1,000 Dollars!! 50 prizes of 500 Dollars! 50 of 300 Dollars! 63 prizes of 150 Dollars! &c.

TICKETS ONLY \$10.—A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$130.—Shares in proportion.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the Monongalia Academy.

CLASS 6, FOR 1838.

To be Drawn at Alexandria, Va. Oct. 27, 1838.

SCHEME:

40,000 Dollars.

15,000 DOLLARS! 10,000 DOLLARS!

6,000 Dollars! 5,000 Dollars! 3,000 Dollars! 2,330 Dollars! &c. &c.

30 prizes of 1,000 Dollars! 60 of \$500! 60 of 300 Dollars! 129 of 200 Dollars! 50 prizes of 150 Dollars! &c.

TICKETS \$10.—Shares in proportion.

A certificate of a Package of 26 whole Tickets will be sent for only \$140.—Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF MARYLAND.

CLASS No. 16 FOR 1838.

To be Drawn at Baltimore, Md. Oct. 31, 1838.

CAPITALS:

\$20,000—\$6,000—\$3,000.

3,000 Dollars! 2,000 Dollars! 1,493 Dollars!

20 Prizes of 1,000 DOLLARS!

20 of 500 Dollars! 20 of 300 Dollars! &c.

TICKETS \$5.—Shares in proportion.

A Certificate of a Package of 26 wholes will be sent for \$75.

S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway.

Sept. 13, 1838—W

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from my employ-

ment, a few days since, a

Black Boy, named WM. ROSS,

belonging to Mrs. Breckinridge—

He is about 23 years of age, about

five feet four inches high; stutters.

It is unnecessary to describe his clothing, as he may likely change it. Whoever will deliver the said boy to the subscriber, living on the Cynthiana road, nine miles from Lexington, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN P. INNIS.

September 13, 1838.—37

SALE OF VALUABLE

PROPOSALS FOR PROVISIONS.

Office of Commissary General of Subsistence,
Washington, July 1, 1838.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the first day of October next, for the delivery of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At New-Orleans.

60 barrels of pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
55 bushels of new white field beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
At the Public Landing, six miles from Fort Tomsen, mouth of the Chienich.
340 barrels of pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour
220 bushels of new white field beans
3500 pounds of good hard soap
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
80 bushels of good clean dry salt
The whole to be delivered in all the month of April, 1839, and to leave Natchitoches by 20th February, 1839.

At Fort Smith, Arkansas.

600 barrels of pork
1250 barrels of fresh superfine flour
550 bushels of new white field beans
8800 pounds of good hard soap
4000 pounds of good hard tallow candles
200 bushels of good clean dry salt
The whole to be delivered in all the month of May, 1839.

At St. Louis, Missouri.

300 barrels of pork
625 barrels of fresh superfine flour
275 bushels of new white field beans
4400 pounds of good hard soap
2040 pounds of good hard tallow candles
100 bushels of good clean dry salt
The whole to be delivered in all the month of May, 1839.

At Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Mississippi river.

120 barrels of pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1839.

At Fort Snelling, Saint Peters.

240 barrels of fresh superfine flour
500 barrels of new white field beans
220 bushels of new white field beans
3500 pounds of good hard soap
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
80 bushels of good clean dry salt
The whole to be delivered by the 15th June, 1839.

At Fort Winnebago, on the Fox River, at the Portage of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.

150 barrels of pork
375 barrels of fresh superfine flour
160 bushels of new white field beans
640 pounds of good hard soap
1200 pounds of good hard tallow candles
60 bushels of good clean dry salt
The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1839.

At Fort Howard, Green Bay.

130 barrels of pork
250 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1839.

At Hancock Barracks, Houlton, Maine.

120 barrels of pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
The whole to be delivered in December, 1838 and January and February, 1839.

At New-York.

120 barrels of pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
The whole to be delivered in December, 1838 and January and February, 1839.

At Baltimore.

120 barrels of pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
The whole to be delivered in December, 1838 and January and February, 1839.

NOTE.—All bidders are requested to extend the amount of their bids for each article, and exhibit the total amount of each bid.

The periods and quantities of each delivery, at those posts where they are not specified, will be one-fourth 1st June, 1st September, 1st December, 1839, and 1st March, 1840.

The hogs of which the pork is packed to be fattened on corn, and each hog to weigh not less than two hundred pounds, and will consist of one hog to each barrel, excluding the feet, legs, ears, and snout.

Side pieces may be substituted for the hams.

The pork is to be carefully packed with Turk's Island salt, and in pieces not exceeding ten pounds each.

The pork to be contained in seasoned heart of white oak or white ash barrels, half hooped; the beans in water tight barrels, and the soap and candles in strong boxes, of convenient size for transportation. Salt will only be received by measurement of thirty-two quarts to the bushel. The candles to have cotton wicks.

The provisions for Prairie du Chien and Saint Peters must pass Saint Louis, for their ultimate destination, by the 15th April, 1839. A failure in this respect will be considered a breach of contract, and the Department will be authorized to purchase to supply these posts.

The provisions will be inspected at the time and place of delivery; and all expenses are to be paid by contractors, until they are deposited at such store-houses as may be designated by the agent of the Department.

The Commissary General reserves the privilege of increasing or diminishing the quantities, or of disposing with one or more articles, at any time before entering into contract; and also of increasing or reducing the quantities of each delivery, one-third, subsequent to the contract, on giving sixty days previous notice.

Bidders not heretofore contractors, are required to accompany their proposals with evidence of their ability, together with the names of their sureties, whose responsibility must be certified by the District Attorney, or by some person well known to the Government; otherwise their proposals will not be acted on. Advances cannot be made in any case; and evidence of inspection and full delivery will be required at this office before payment can be made, which will be by Treasury warrants on banks nearest the points of delivery, or nearest the places of purchasing the supplies, or nearest the residence of the contractors, at their option.

Each proposal will be sealed in a separate envelope, and retained "Proposals for furnishing Army Subsistence."

GEO. GIBSON, C. G. S.

July 12—28—15 Sept.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND CASSINETTS!

A LARGE and superior assortment, for sale at reduced prices, by

J. CREW & CO.

No. 53, Marble Front.

Dec. 31, 1837.—51-4f.

UPHOLSTERING!

Furniture and Chairs.



IN addition to my large and splendid Stock of FURNITURE and CHAIRS, I have engaged the services of an Upholsterer from London, who is capable of doing every description of

UPHOLSTERING

on the most modern and approved style. Such as Drapery, Curtains, Cutting and laying down Carpets, Paper Hanging, Trimming Pews, &c.

MATRESSES of every description kept on hand and made to order at my Furniture Establishment, Limestone street, second door above the Jail, where any person wanting any description of Upholstering done, can see drawings and designs, from which they can select any style they wish, and it will be attended to promptly, and done in a style inferior to none in the United States.

JAMES MARCH.

Lexington, Nov. 10, 1837. 48-1f

Shell Combs Repaired,

Where Ladies can have their COMBS repaired in the neatest manner.

J. S. VANPELT.

Lexington, June 25, 1838.—26-1f

KENTUCKY STEAM

HAT FACTORY,

No. 38, West Main street,

Corner of Main-Cross street,

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

WILLIAM F. TOD,

[Successor to Bain & Tod.]

HAS now in successful operation his unequalled facilities in the application of Steam and Machinery to the Manufacturing of Hats, which he hopes will enable him at all times to supply his customers and all who may desire to purchase either at

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL;

with every variety of

Fur and Silk Hats.

He particularly invites the attention of those wholesale purchasers who have heretofore been in the habit of buying Eastward, believing that on an examination of his stock, they will find inducements to purchase here in preference to any other market.

Particular attention paid to making Customers' work.

He has also in operation a FORMING MACHINE, by which he is enabled at all times to furnish the Trade with Felts—they furnishing the wool or not—as best suits their convenience.

Summer Fashions just

Received, 40

Lexington, June, 1838.—23-1f

HORACE E. DIMICK'S

CABINET WAREROOM.

No. 6, Jordan's Row, Lexington, Kentucky.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he continues to manufacture FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, and as good quality as is made in Lexington or elsewhere. His stock at present is not so large as it might be, though he has some specimens of fine work as can be produced here or abroad, for the same price.

For a description of the articles, and their names, I will refer to the long advertisements of some Chairmakers and Upholsterers.

Purchasers from a distance can have their Furniture well and securely packed. Terms of sale favorable.

HORACE E. DIMICK.

Lexington, July 11, 1838.—29-1f

A CARD.

FRANKLIN THORPE,

(Clock and Watchmaker and Jeweller.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he will attend to the repairing of CLOCKS AND WATCHES of every description; MUSICAL BOXES, ACCORDIONS and JEWELRY—ENGRAVING done. From his experience in the business, he does not doubt but that he will please those who may give him a call. As it is his intention of making the city his residence, he wishes a share of public patronage. Shop on Main street, No. 27, next door to J. B. Jonsson's Saddler's Shop.

N. B. An assortment of JEWELRY for sale.

Lexington, June 23, 1838. 30-3m

Light House

THE firm of POSTLETHWAITE and STONE, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The debts due to the late concern have been placed in the hands of Mr. STAUDING WILSON for collection, who is alone authorized to settle them. The debts due by the concern will be settled by me.

The LIGHT HOUSE establishment will hereafter be carried on by myself.

G. L. POSTLETHWAITE.

Lexington, March 15, 1838.—12-4f

NEGROES WANTED.

CASH will be paid for a few likely NEGROES, (aged from 14 to 25 years,) of both sexes. Apply to

THOS. B. MEGOWAN,

August 23-34 1m

At the Jail.

GREAT WESTERN U. S. MAIL LINE

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER TO LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.

U. S. Mail Packet Wm. HULBERT, B. W. Martin, master, At Bolivia, passengers by this line will take the new and splendid steamboat Wm. Hulbert, B. W. Martin, master, every other morning, precisely at 9 o'clock, to Rockport, thence by splendid Troy built coaches to Little Rock. Through in 34 hours.

At Little Rock, passengers by this line, take the splendid Troy coaches every other morning, precisely at 9 o'clock, to Rockport, thence by the splendid U. S. mail packet to Bolivia. Through in 34 hours.

This line forms the connection between the great U. S. mail line, that by steam on the Mississippi river, and the numerous U. S. mail lines by coaches, (recently established by the Department,) diverging from Little Rock, north, south, and west. It also connects with the Louisville and New Orleans mail lines at Bolivia, a flourishing town on the Mississippi, opposite which have created a splendid hotel where passengers can at all times be accommodated with the choicest luxuries of the Mississippi Valley.

Rockport, the place which stages and steamboats meet on the above line, is a beautiful place on the west bank of the White river, the proprietors of which are making great improvements for the accommodation of the public. In short, no pains or expense will be spared to render every thing comfortable and convenient throughout this line. All baggage at the owners' risk.

A. TOBEY & CO.

Bolivia, August 2, 1838.—32-6m.

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts of CHINN & GAINES have been due since the 1st of January last. All that remain unpaid after the 1st day of September, will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.

J. G. CHINN.

Lexington, Aug. 4, 1838.—32-3w

WOOL CARDING, &C.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the old customers of the late firm, and the public generally, that he will still carry on the WOOL CARDING AND WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING BUSINESS at the old stand on Main Street. He would say to his friends and all others, that his Machinery are all in good order, and in complete operation.

ISAAC SPRAKE.

N. B. CARPETS WOVEN, and JEANS and CARPETS, as usual, always on hand and for sale on favorable terms.

May 3, 1838.—18-1f.

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.

THE undersigned having taken for a term of years, the Stores formerly occupied by CRITCHFIELD & TILGNER, at the corner of Main and Mill streets, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that in addition to his stock on hand—amongst which are some choice

WINE AND LIQUORS,

He is daily expecting additional supplies, which will make his STOCK as complete and desirable as any in the city.

He has made and is making arrangements to keep a constant supply of

Goods in his Line.

Which he will offer for sale at the lowest market price, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, in lots to suit purchasers.

He is prepared to do a General

Commission & Forwarding BUSINESS.

Goods consigned to his care will be disposed of in conformity to instructions, with as little delay as practicable. The usual facilities will be afforded on all goods consigned to him for sale, and his best efforts to effect sale of the same.

To the former patrons of the house he tenders his sincere thanks, and hopes by a strict diligence for their interest, to merit and receive a continuance of their patronage.

BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lexington, Dec. 16, 1837.—51-1f.

NOTICE.

DR. C. W. & R. T. S. CLOUD,

HAVING entered in partnership, tender services to the public in the practice of Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, in the city and surrounding country—and may be consulted at any time at their Office, on Main street, the present residence of Dr. C. W. Cloud, who is desirous of closing all his old accounts—and therefore hopes that those indebted to him, will call and settle as soon as possible.

March 15, 1838.—11-1f.

T. M. HICKEY & W. B. REDD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND BARRISTERS.

WILL, in future, practice in association. Their Office is on Main Street, between Frazer's corner and Brennan's Hotel.

Lex., April 19, 1838.—16-4f.

CITY CHECKS.

THE holders of CHECKS on the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and the Bank of Kentucky, drawn by the City, will please present them to the Banks for payment as soon as possible. J. G. MCKINNEY, Mayor.

August 23, 1838.—34-3f.

DR. HOLLAND

HAS REMOVED his residence to the building known as Mrs. COYLE'S CORNER. Entrance Jordan's Row, next door to Christy's Auction Store. His Shop is still on Main Street, next door to Norton's Drug Store.

Lex., May 17, 1838.—20-14f.

DR. S. C. TROTTER,

HAS resumed the practice of Medicine in this city and vicinity. He may always be found (except when professionally engaged) at his Shop on Chesapeake; and at night at Mr. Clement Smith's, on Mill street one door above Dr. Dudley's dwelling house.

Lexington, April 5, 1838.—14-6m

Obs. & Rep. and Intel. insert 6m

DR. CROSS

HAVING permanently settled himself in Lexington, offers his professional services to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity. Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse, next door to Gen. Combs' office.

July 19, 1837, 32-4f

TO PAINTERS & BUILDERS.

100 KEPS up, Pittsburgh WHITE LEAD.

10 BRIS. LINSEED OIL, (from Pleasant Hill), just received on consignment and will be sold low for cash.

BEN F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lexington, July 23, 1838.—30-3f

Exchange Hotel

CORNER OF MAIN & SIXTH STREETS, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has undertaken the management of the above establishment, which is now open for the reception of travellers and boarders.

It has been fitted up and furnished in the best manner.

The BAR will be supplied with SUPERIOR WINES and LIQUORS, the TABLE with the best VIANDS, the market affords, and every effort of the subscriber, his mother and family, will be made to give satisfaction to the guests.

J. J. FLEMING.

June 26, 1838.—30-14f

Notice.

I HAVE this day sold my entire STOCK OF GROCERIES to Messrs. CARTY & COOK, and I take great pleasure in recommending my customers and friends to continue their patronage to my successors. All those indebted to me by note or account, will please call and pay as early a day as possible, at the old stand.

J. J. FLEMING.

Jan. 4, 1838.—1-1f.

THE Undersigned have this day purchased

of Mr. J. J. FLEMING, his entire STOCK OF GROCERIES,

And have entered into partnership under the name of CARTY & COOK. They will continue the GROCERY BUSINESS at the stand lately occupied by J. J. Fleming, and intend keeping constantly on hand a first rate assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which they offer at either Wholesale or Retail.

JOHN CARTY, Jr.

ISAAC COOK.

Jan. 4, 1838.—1 1f.

N. YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,

AND TURF REGISTER,

PUBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N York, at \$5 per annum. Payable in advance. W. T. PORTER, Editor.

Agent for Lexington, Fayette Co. ept. 15, 1836—55-1f.

Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing in the Mercantile Business, between PENNEY & CHAMBLIN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All demands due by the firm will be settled by J. Penney, who is likewise alone authorized to receive the debts due the firm.

J. PENNEY.

GEO. CHAMBLIN.

Lex., May 19, 1838.—21-1f.

JABEZ BEACH.

AT his Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very nice COACHEES, CHARIOTTEES, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES. All of the first quality, and manufactured at New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturers at New Ark, free of commission.

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836—55-1f

LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE Insurance Company

Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.

CAPITAL, 300,000 Dollars!

THE following are the officers chosen by the stockholders:

JOHN W. HUNT, President.

WM. S. WALLER, Directors.

JACOB ASHTON,

M. C. JOHNSON,

JOEL HIGGINS,

THO. C. O'NEAL,

H. H. TIMBERLAKE

A. O. NEWTON, Secy.

ALEX. STEPHENS, Surveyor.

Lex., May 7, 1838.—21-1f

PLOUGH MAKING & BLACK-SMITHING.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment formerly belonging to Mr. Wm. Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on the shortest notice. The PLOUGH MAKING Business will be continued in all its branches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and dispatch.

WM. P. BROWNING,

JOHN HEADLEY,

UNDER THE FIRM OF BROWNING & HEADLEY.